



## The Daily News.

NEWPORT.

Saturday Afternoon, December 18, 1862.

For NATIONAL DEPARTMENT, LOCAL NEWS, &  
GENERAL AND WAR NEWS, see this page.  
COMMERCIAL AND MARINE MATTERS,  
TRADE, &c., see page 2, full Subscription  
and Advertising Terms, first page.  
Advertisers are not allowed to insert stereopticons  
or pictures in the columns of this paper.

## THE TWO INSTITUTIONS.

Although we are not unaware that being born North of Mason & Dixon's line is an accident which will not lead us to regard the peculiarities of those born South of it, with a particularly unprejudiced eye, yet, in viewing our relations, both before and since our unhappy difficulties, we have endeavored to do so with strict justice to both in full view. There can be no doubt, to the mind of the least reflecting, that the peculiarities of the political institutions and forms in which the North and South differ, are also the causes of any other differences, moral or otherwise, which are to be found between them. Not that we of the North can boast ourselves to be the immaculate of the earth—by no means. Some of the sins laid to our charge by the men of the South are well founded, and true. We love money, and are energetic and industrious in our pursuit of it—and this is all right. Upon the man who is "diligent in his business" the Bible pronounces a blessing. The sin of our pursuit of gain has been that in our eagerness to possess that here—the love of which has been declared to be "the root of all evil"—we have been willing to bow our knee to the Southern Dual, and degrade ourselves by a disgraceful compromise of our own consciences and self-respect. In other respects, to any unprejudiced man the comparison, we think, is decidedly in the favor of free institutions. True, crime is to be found in the crowded marts of Northern enterprise—but it is even there rather the result of our natural tendency to sin, than an effect of our institutions—it is rather despite the wholesome restraints of our puritanical regulations than the direct fruit of our social organizations. But, by the causes what they may, and differ as we may in regard to them at least, as to certain facts existing in the two sections there can be no difference of opinion. Certainly, on the score of intelligence—the universal diffusion of education—and the amenities of general social life, the balance is in our favor. The South has, in some of these regards, drawn largely upon the Northern Treasury, and, even, in regard to agricultural pursuits, a man of the least intelligence, is at once conscious of the moment when he passes the line that separates free labor from slave—From the palatial merchants of the large Northern cities—their virtuous and thriving middle classes, and their inferior mind where there are but two classes—the rich and the poor—the master and the slave. If, indeed, there be a third class—a class of poor whites—they have neither a "local habitation nor a name," and are only capable of one designation, and that is, that they are more miserable, if that be possible, than the slave himself. The effect of the institution upon the master himself is also plainly seen. Instead of the indolent, patriotic, contented, law-abiding inhabitant of the North, we find an impious tyrant—lecherous, and impudent of all wholesome restraints. From his cradle, his own will is so much his law, that obedience to any other, is a galling yoke. His sympathies instead of being on the side of the principles which our fathers fought and died to establish, yearn strongly towards the old monarchies of Europe. Social difficulties which in the North are adjudicated in courts of law, are settled at the South with the bowie knife and revolver. In the management of our National affairs, also we see the marked difference of the spirit of the two sections. In all the compromises made in our National councils, to which the South were a party, they have always been the first to violate the conditions upon which those compromises were founded—and, in fact, in the whole history of our country, political or social, it will be found that we of the North have never been recognized as the equals or the compatriots of our Southern brethren. They were our employers, and we bravely submitted to them the hewers of wood and drawers of water for gain, but it was when they asserted that we too were their bondmen—their slaves—their inferior by birth, education and position, that we felt the deep humiliation of our own condition in the imperiousness of their absurd claims. This much up to the time of their rebellion. From the moment when the rebels first stabbed the most beneficent of all governments, the differences of the sections have been patent to a gazing world. We have endeavored from the beginning to conciliate them by every act of kindness, at all consistent with the preservation of our loyalty to the Government, or compatibleness with its existence. But they have endeavored, wherever they could gain a footing, to change the war into a perfect carnival of blood and crime. In vain have we offered them the fraternal hand, for the least display of a conciliatory spirit on our part has been misconstrued by them into a spirit of cowardice. The usages of civilized warfare have been ignored, and quenched in a vengeful retaliation sought to be inaugurated. They have broken faith under the sacredness of flags of truce; they have asked time on the score of humanity, to save their women and children, and incurably violated their plighted hour to gain some new advantage.

They have endeavored to force Union men and women into an espousal of their cause, by the most inhuman of cruelties and atrocities, while themselves, men, women or children, have never been forced to flee before the glorious flag of the Union on any score of safety. And now that we have the good news of some advance of the Army of the Potomac, it comes heralded by the fact that the violation of their plighted faith alone opened the dumb mouths of our waiting cannon. There is a demon which seems to possess our brethren of the South—but it is *black* one or a *white* one, it matters not—one thing alone is certain, and that is, until that evil spirit is exorcised, and the South becomes clothed and in their right mind, we can hope for no permanent peace.

## Local News.

A FAIR.—The following incident occurred in this city. A grand-child whom we designate Lilly, was looking through a Microscope at the "meal," so called, which she had rubbed from a miller's wing on her finger, in an attempt at making it a captive, while grandma was near knitting baby's socks. "Oh! oh! oh!" exclaimed Lilly, "this is no meal at all, grandma, as you have told me." "Why is it child, and that is why the miller is called?" "So, because he is never in meal like any other miller." "Why grandma, I can see better than that, what you call meal, is feathers!" nonsense child. "Don't I know, anything. Haven't I been taught all my life long, that meal. But children do know so much in these days, and old people don't know nothing! What is this world coming to?" "But grandma, I can see the feathers, you put on your "gold-bow," and come and look into this Microscope, and see them yourself!" "I don't do such things! Do! I know child, and the old lady's needles made far greater noise than was there wont, albeit she was always a smart knitter. "But grandma, do you come, and look, you know how pleased you was to see that boy's wing, come, and see this, for it is beautiful!" "Wal wal, stop tooting, I suppose I shall have no peace until I come." Looking down into the little magnifier, which performs such wonders— "Wal, I declare Sally, as true as your alive, it feathers, after all! who would a thought it! What a pesky thing that galls me. I wish Dr. Wood wouldn't keep bringing them here to sell. John's folk's have got them, Mary's have too, so has Dick's, and now you have too. I declare, I can't go any where, but they are shewing me. I don't know nothing, wal," and the old lady resumed her knitting, while Lilly kept looking at "meal."

DEATH OF MR. ADAM S. COO.—We have to record the very sudden death of Mr. Adam S. Coo. He had been out to walk during the evening and returned home about half past nine o'clock and expired almost immediately after entering his house. Mr. Coo was one of our oldest and most respectable citizens. He was about 82 years of age, and is the father of a large and enterprising family of sons and daughters. Mr. Coo was for many years one of our prominent business men, and, as such, identified with the business interests of our city. His folk's have got them, Mary's have too, so has Dick's, and now you have too. I declare, I can't go any where, but they are shewing me. I don't know nothing, wal," and the old lady resumed her knitting, while Lilly kept looking at "meal."

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THE STEREOPTICON.—This truly wonderful exhibition of views both in America and Europe, as well as of statuary will be open at Aquidneck Hall on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Dec. 16, 17, and 18th. This is truly an excellent exhibition and well worth the charge of admission. At the Lyceum course of Lectures, in New Bedford, we notice that the exhibition formed one of the evening's entertainments in place of an Elocutionary reading. For particular, see advertisement.

READER, did you ever take a glass of Speer's Standard Wine? If you never have, let us recommend you to do so; for after having tried it both as a beverage and a medicine, we boldly pronounce it the most palatable and efficient wine we ever drank. As a mere beverage even, we maintain it is the very choicest wine in use, being at once delicious in flavor, cheering in its effects, and cheap in price. As a medical agent we have tried it effectively during the last ten days (after being prostrated by cholera morbus), and have found it everything and more than what its proprietors claim for it.—*Advertiser Register.*

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION BY CAPT. CRANDALL.—We gave, not long since, an interesting account of a successful expedition along the coast of Georgia and Florida, by the steamer Darling, commanded by Captain William H. Crandall of this city, son of Mr. Beriah Crandall. Capt. Crandall has made another expedition along the coast of Georgia, securing lumber, destroying salt works &c. Capt. Crandall was formerly a Master's mate in the Navy. The Darlington is a captured rebel vessel, and when she was detailed for service in the Navy Department, Capt. Crandall was placed in command, and has shown himself, in every way adapted to his position. The following account of his second expedition is from the *New South*, Port Royal.

A short time ago we gave an account of an expedition up the Sopela river by the steamer Darling, Capt. Crandall and the destruction of salt works there. Since then the Darlington has made another expedition, with the steamer Ben Deford, Capt. Hallett, to Doby Sound, Ga. which proved equally successful. The Darlington left Beaufort on the 12th inst carrying an armament of two guns and two companies of the 1st S. C. Vols. under command of Lieut.-Col. Bend, Gen. Garrison's Provisor. Marshal. She arrived at Doby Sound the 14th inst., where she waited until the 15th inst., for the steamer Ben Deford, which had gone to Sopela Sound. Failing to meet the Ben Deford, she proceeded in company with the gunboat Madgie up the Doby river to a place called Hawks Mills on Hude's Island and from thence to Julek and Blues Mills, situated on the river bank, near what is called Pitt's landing. Here we found a number of the rebels lying in ambush in the thickets. While one Company of negroes under Capt. Jones, was employed in destroying the enemy, the rest occupied themselves in loading the vessel with lumber from the mill. The rebels were soon driven from their ambuscade by the fire of our guns, and a few rounds of shell and canister from the gunboat Madgie and the Darlington. The negroes are said to have departed themselves bravely, receiving the enemy's fire coolly and loading and firing with precision. In

this skirmish, which lasted about an hour and a half, two of the negroes were wounded. After taking about 30,000 feet of lumber and leaving a guard of 60 men to protect the remainder, the Darlington proceeded to join the Ben Deford. In Sopela Sound, by way of Madgie river, and on the 19th the Ben Deford in company with the Darlington, Capt. Crandall of the D acting in place, succeeded in making her way through Madgie river to Doby Sound. Arriving at Julek's mills she continued loading the remainder of the lumber the negroes working day and night until it was all removed to the steamer. When this was accomplished the three vessels dropped down the river to Hawks Mills, where they took on board another large quantity of lumber, and then putting company with the Madgie, the Ben Deford and Darlington returned to Port Royal. In Doby Sound the Darlington received from the gunboat Conqueror two wounded contrabands who had escaped from Savannah. The Darlington and Ben Deford have gone to Beaufort and are now loading some 20,000 feet of valuable hard pine lumber, which, together with some saws and other machinery form the tangible proof of the success of the expedition.

## OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the 5th Regiment R. I. V.  
Capt. ANTHONY, Newhaven, N. C.  
Dec. 6th 1862.

DEAR NEWS.—I shall try to give you an account of the part taken by a detachment of the R. I. 5th in the second expedition to Roanoke Island. About 1 p. m., Dec. 2d, our commanding officer, (Capt. Arnold) received orders to have three day's rations as quick as possible; and as we were ordered to be ready to leave early at a moment's warning, we were to be in light marching order, that is, to carry caissons, haversack and blanket, in addition to our equipments. At 5 p. m., the drums beat, and soon three companies, (H, G, and E,) were marching through the streets of Newbern. We went on board the steamer Cushing, or two sections of Battery B, 8th N. Y. Artillery had taken quarters. We were ordered on the promenade deck and told to make ourselves comfortable, while the commanding officer placed a gun on the cabin doors, who received orders to let no one but officers and negroes pass. This did not go down first-rate with the battery boys as it turned them out of comfortable quarters "to make room for negroes."

Counterfeit Postage Currency.—There are counterfeit 50 cent notes of the new postage currency in circulation, and as they are quite well executed, we desire to put the public on their guard against them. There are four distinct and easily noted marks by which they may be detected. 1st. The paper is thinner than the genuine. 2d. The five lines of Washington vary considerably from each other in the counterfeited so much so that two or three of them, if standing alone, would hardly be taken to be portraits of Washington—while the genuine all closely resemble each other. 3d. The linked letters "U. S." under the middle face of Washington in the counterfeited do not show the lower end of the "S" inside of the leg of the "U," while in the genuine they do. This mark is easily seen. 4th. The border round the lettering and "50" on the back of the counterfeited is dark, and the lines are crooked, while in the genuine the border is open, with a line of light dots running through the middle all the way round. In the counterfeited this middle line is almost invisible, while in the genuine it is so distinct as to catch the eye at once. These marks will enable any one to detect the counterfeit.

An Ancient Will.—One of our Fall River soldiers now at Newbern, Mr. Alphonso Burdick, picked up in a sealed will, a will made by one Harding Jones, and dated at Middletown, R. I., April, 1759. The will was witnessed by Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D. The testator gives to his "loving wife" Mary Jones, four hundred and thirteen acres of land, five negroes—Canada, Maria, Peter, Cyrus and Tom, besides a plantation. Legacies are also left to his mother and daughter. The will was recorded in Middletown, in the Colony of Rhode Island, Aug. 6, 1830 by John Barker.

Jumping Horses.—A correspondent of the *Iowa Home* was riding out the other day with a friend, and observed that one of his horses had a hole in each ear. On inquiring the reason, he was told that the horse had been jumping. "Why?" said he, "a horse don't jump with his ears?" "You are much mistaken," replied his friend, "a horse jumps as much with his ears as with his feet, and unless he can have free use of his ears he can't jump." He has the two ears together, and has no more trouble with the horse. We give this for what it is worth.

Prentiss says:—Probably Humphrey Marshall, after living as long as he can, will die of his own free will and a cord.

## Died.

In this city, yesterday morning, the 11th inst., William M. Morley, in the 60th year of his age. His funeral will take place to-morrow at one o'clock P. M., from his late residence on Lee's Wharf, at which time the relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend without further notice.

The lugs were again pulling, and this time they were successful, and by 8 a. m., Dec. 4th, the steamer Ocean Wave came alongside of the Curlew and we embarked and were soon landed on the Island. We staked arms near Fort Burrow, and one of the first things that attracted my attention was a marine guard in front of the Port Quarter Master's office. I inquired of him what was the matter with the marine boys on the Island, and he replied that he didn't know of anything being the matter more than common. I told him that we heard that they had mutinied and turned everything upside down. He told me it was the first that he had heard of there being any mutinies on Roanoke Island. I soon saw another, and I asked him the same question and he seemed to know that all was not right. He told me that the trouble was—that when they were enlisted, they were told that they should receive \$15 per month, and now they are asked to sign the pay-roll for \$12 per month. This they will not do so some one reported. They will not do so some one reported.

Another success!—We were again pulling, and this time they were successful. They were told that they should receive \$15 per month, and now they are asked to sign the pay-roll for \$12 per month. This they will not do so some one reported. They will not do so some one reported.

SAVINGS' BANK NOTICE.—THE SAVINGS' BANK OF NEWPORT hereby give notice that all persons delinquent in the payment of their interest now due, and remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1863, will be legally proceeded against and their mortgages foreclosed.

Also all persons who have neglected to deposit with the Treasurer their Policies of Insurance, and do not comply with the terms of their mortgage, in that regard, or will before the first day of January, 1863, their mortgages will be foreclosed, by order of the investing Committee.

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